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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. PROP. KOCH'S DISCOVERY MAKES

GREAT SENSATION. The Joyful Gormann Think a New Era to Medical Science Has Dawned - Crust Eviettens on Mr. Olphert's Estate - Sleh Women and Old Men Turned Out in the Bala - Wedding Ontat of Princess Victeris of Prussis - Prince Albert Victor Supposed to be In Love - England Indignont Over the Stanley Revelations - A Blight Misunderstanding Among Ama-

LONDON. Nov. 15.-The publication of Dr. Roch's so-called consumption method has caused an enormous sensation throughout Europe and unbounded enthusiasm in Germany and Austria. In which countries it is groudly asserted that the German professor's iscovery has eglipsed that of Pasteur. Prof.

tear Conchmen-Olive Logan's Son Dond,

mertekt, 1880, by Tun Sex Printing and Publishing

Sothnagel of Vienna University declares:
"Prof. Koch has brought us face to face with se of the greatest intellectual achievements in the province of medicine for centuries past comparable only to Jenner's great vaccin work. But it has far wider scope and is altogether one of the grandest feats in the history of medical science. Frof. Koch's method is purely scientific, and, as in other great discov-ories, chance or accident has no part in it. The recent moment is among the most sublime that humanity has known."

Billroth says: "An immense perspective opens out before our eyes. It is beyond doubt, m my opinion, that we shall find a remedy for that greatest mystery in medicine, cancer, for erience renders it probable that carcinoma also is of bacillic origin."

Dr. Kowalski, the famous Austrian bacterielogist, is astounded and delighted at Koch's discovery, and has started for Berlin by order of the War Department to study it with a view to applying it to patients in the military hospitals. This phenomenal professional enthusiasm has naturally communisated itself to the people at large, and sufferers hom consumption are making their way to Berlin from all parts of Europe. The hotel keepers in the Rivers are wringing their bands at the sight of the train loads of delicate people who had settled down for the winter as ssua, but have now resolved to brave the frost and snows of Berlin in order that they may net lose a moment in submitting themselves to the new treatment from with they are authoritatively bidden to hope so much. It is to be observed, however, that the commentaiors quotel above are more hopeful than the discoverer limself, and many of the unhappy sufferers who are at this moment making their way by slow and painful stages to the Gernan capital are doomed, it is feared, to enel disappointment. Dr. Koch only asserts that his experiments justify him in supposing Lat consumption in the beginning or in its erlier stages can be certainly cured by his method, but the premature divulrence of the first results of his investigations has made it impossible for him to declare positively whether the dre will be lasting. He admits, also, that relaxes may occur, and herein medical experts as inclined to foresee the great danger of the lew treatment for Prof. Koch's method admittdly has a violent effect upon the human system which constitutions enfeebled by disease may not be able repeatedly to endure.

Mr. Balfour having an opportune cold in the head, left Ireland a week ago, and has since less engaged in curing himself by golf playing in England. But although absent from Dublin Castle, he has not ceased take a deep interest in Ireland. as is proved by a proclamation issued last aight suppressing to National League in fifty-four towniands in county Fermanagh, thirty-three in Monagan, and two in Waterford. The proclamation of course is a mere farce, and the Leaguevill pursue its business as usual, but it will place the Tories in England and the landlords n Ireland. Meanwhile nothing is heard of thefamous railways and

Lord Randolph Chureill has gone to Monte Carlo, and the Tory whos are beginning to fear that their political nek will not turn up in sufficient force for the work of the Parliamentary session, which wi commence a week from next Tuesday. Miniters and followers alike have little atomach or the fight which they know to be before thet. The Tory spirit is depressed, and the press conitors can give the Government no more charing advice than to avoid "an ambitious proramme" in the coming session. The final stempt to infuse enthusiasm into the rank and is will be made next week, when the annual Ary caucus will be held at Liverpool, and Balfur, if his cold will permit, will tell once more to oft-told tale

of the pacification of Ireland.

A regiment of policemen has ben engaged this week in Donegal helping the Sheriffs to evict fifty wretched families on 1. Olphert's estates. Since the plan of campaia has been in force on his property Olphert has been helped by the associated landlords ! Ireland. and he has enjoyed an income almosequal to his entire rent roll. He could therepre have postponed the evictions until spring without subjecting himself to personal discomfet; but such a humane course would not suit he designs of the landlords in general, and o the evictions have proceeded briskly. Despis the fact that all the week a tempest of wind and rain has raged in the afflicted disrict, no mercy has been shown by the landled's agents. Old men. slok women, and bables has been ruthlessly turned out of the houses which their own hands built upon the land while they themselves reclaimed from the wilder and they would have remained on the wiid roadside had it not been for the care of the League and the kindness of English symdistrict in response to the pitiful appeals re-ferred to here last week. Thanks to the presence of English men and women, the brutal work was carried out with comparative absence of violence, but there was enough brutality in the mere process of eviction to move the women to teurs and to make the men. in the strength of their indignant protest, almost forget the presence of ladies.

Sir John Swinburne, M. P., a wealthy English andowner and a good Home Ruler and Liberal, found an evicted widow. Mrs. Herraghty, her son and daughter-in-law, and eight little children vainly seeking shelter from the pouring rain near the house from which they had been evicted, and the sight moved him to declare that if he had perpetrated on his own estates in England but one-tenth of the cruelty which he had witnessed that day his tenents would have strung him up at his own doors, and the country would have said. Served him right."

Kaiser Wilhelm opened the Prussian Landtag on Wednesday, and is said to have looked very kingly indeed as he sat upon the threne with a silver helmet on his head. He delivered a sensible speech in a fine voice, and somehow managed to please almost all parties. He will remain in Berlin for his sister's wedding next week, and afterward proceed on a hunting trip is Silesia.

Princess Victoria's trousseau was on view in Berlin yesterday. Most of the underwear is of "o'ored Chinese silk, trimmed with Valencieunes lace and the finest embroidery. There is a prodigious lot of socket handkerchiefs, all of hematitched inen, embroidered with flowers and bordered with lace. The monogram "V"

existed with flowers and surmounted with thereyal crown was selected by the Empress Freierick. The table linen is of the finest damask made in Saxony, and the bed linen is all hand made. The shoots are bordered with gracful arabesques and flowers. The whole rouseau is of German make, and the Empress Frederok looked after every detail.

The rimor that the bride's sister, Margaret of Prumia, was to turn Catholic and marry the Italan Crown Prince, is said to have caused intense annoyance to the Kaiser. There was neverthe slightest justification for it, and promptly received official contradiction.

The Czarwitch is being made much of in Athens. Last night a grand ball was given in his honor & the royal palace, at which no fewer than 1,500 guests were present. The Duke olClarence, otherwise Prince Al-

bert Victor of Vales, left London to-night for Berlin to be present at the Princess Victoria's wedding. He took with him a number of big trunks containing the wedding gifts of the English royal family. The habitual solemnity of this Prince's big face is beginning to attract popular attention and to cause serious concern to the few people whom he condescends to recognize as friends. Upon public occasions he is never seen to smile. He speaks not a word more than occasion absolutely requires, and has an exapperating habit of mak-ing great people in his company uncomfortable by gazing steadily at them as though they were remote figures in the landscape. No one acquainted with him would dream of attributing this solemnity and taciturnity to wisdom People are therefore driven to the conclusion that Prince Albert Victor is in love, but the identity of the object of his well-tried affections is a complete mystery. It is darkly whispered, however, that the lady is not of royal blood, that she does not requite the princely affection, and that, not to put too fine a point upon it, she lawfully belongs to some-body else much richer and decidedly handsomer than his Royal Highness the Duke

of Clarence and Avondale. The Stanley-Barttelot controversy shows the Emin Relief Committee in a very bad light, and it is their procedure which is attracting most attention at this moment. When Assad Faran came to England, after making on the Congo most terrible charges against Stanley's officers, the committee kept him in their custody the whole time, carefully locked him away from the newspaper men, and, having frightened him, made him sign a declaration that his previous statement was false. Now people are angrily asking if the Emin Committee bribed Assad Faran to retract his story. The Pall Mall Gazette is demanding a full inquiry in strong terms. The Star says: "These revelations throw a hellfire flash" on the opening up of the Dark Continent, "This business," the Star continues has stemmed the torrent of cant which flowed out over Stanley, and will prevent its repetipretty certain that the upshot of the contro versy will be the appointment of a Royal Comnission or some such body to inquire into the whole of the circumstances connected with the inception and execution of the expedition for the relief of Emin Pashs. People are getting disgusted with prolonged personal controversies, and want to have the facts brought to light in a manner which shall convince the world that the truth has been told.

The members of the Emin Relief Committee, who know a good deal of what has gone on behind the scenes, decline to say a single word, and have evidently bound one another to preserve silence until authoritatively called upon to give evidence upon oath. Mackensis of the committee told THE SUN correspondent to-day he did not care a button for the press, and no notice would be taken of newspaper attacks upon the committee. If the newspapers thought they could force the committee into saying anything they were greatly mistaken. The committee knew its business, and the newspapers did not understand the facts. The committee was above press criticism, and would not be drawn out to satisfy the curiosity of newspaper readers.

Sir William Mackinnon. Chairman of the committee, and Lord Kinnaird expressed themselves with equal emphasis as to their the newspapers could say as much or as little as they pleased.

News comes from Paris that the coaching arrangements which were to have made the lelight of Nice and Cannes this winter have lamentably fallen through. It was originally planned that the coaches should be driven regularly between Cannes and Nice by the four amateur coachmen who have distin-'shed themselves during the past season by draving their coaches out of Paris in different directions-Mr. James Gordon Bennett and Mr. Tiffany of New York, Mr. Ridgway and the Baron Legrine of Paris. The harmony of the quaretwas first interrupted short time ago by the failure of Mr. Bennett o appear with his coach with a party of ladie from Newport, including the well-known Miss Leiter, who has been so much admired this year in Paris and London. They were to drive with him on the Dampiere road past the celebrated bistorical chateau of the Duchess De Luynes. At the time apcointed the coach and horses were there and the ladies, but the conchman did not appear. His place was taken by Mr. Tiffany, who is considered the best whip of the four. The coach paused for a time to take up its regular Jehu. As he did not appear Mr. liffany conducted the party throughout the day to their great satisfaction. This affair seems to have led to further complications, and about ten days ago Mr. Tiffany, Mr. Ridg way, and the Baron Legrine announced their intention of abandoning the southeast for the southwest of France, and they will take them-

eives and their coaches to Pau in the Pyrenees A very sad occurrence in London this week was the death of John Douglas Delille, the United States Consul at Bristol, a writer and pathizers, who made their way to the remote journalist of exceptional talent, for whom his friends predicted a most brilliant future. Deille was only 28 years old, but had written

> wo successful novels. "Cauon Lucifer" and The Spider in the Brain." as well as a drame a the Queen's Name," which has been lwed for twelve months in the provinces and wil be produced in London in January. He is so of Henry A. Deltile, once a well-known Ameican journalist, who has lived abroad for nan) years, and was editor of the London Morning Chronicle when that paper was the Englis organ of Napoleon III. From his mother Olive Logan, he inhérited literary tastes, and after completing his education in Englandand France he joined the staff of the Critic an Ouce a Week in London, and afterward went to Paris on the of Voltain and Figure. He wrote English and Freigh with equal facility. The funeral will occur on next Tuesday and the fism of the legation and consulate will

be lowered to half mast on the occasion. He

eaves a widor and a child only three weeks'

old. His deat, was due to brain fever. The loss of the British cruiser Serpent has oused a heatescentroversy on the build of the modern warship the arguments so far being condemnatory olernisers of the Serpent's design. She had a thin shell, while her heavy armament above the water line made her so "eranky" that od salts refused to sail in her. Her engines gave four and a half horse power to very registered ton and when under full stam the ship shook and groated as though as were failing to places. Her bows, which were only lightly protected bulged three or four inches every time she struck a heavy sea. The wrath of the coldblooded Briton is risingand next week he will want the scalp of her designer. No full ac-

whelming calamity. Edmund J. Moffat, London agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, in commenting upon the forty-five days' quaran tine (if forty-five days' detention may be called a quarantine), recently imposed on American cattle entering Belgian ports, tells me that it is based on the exploded notion that the foot

and mouth disease exists in the United States. and that full proofs of the non-existence of that disease have been forwarded by him for presentation to the various United States Min-Adelaide Detchon has just returned from a

two months' engagement in Sweden, where she has achieved a universal triumph. The Swedish newspapers are extravagant in their praises, and at her last appearance at a fête as Sauna the Swedish singers paid her ceremonia honors in a serenade. "To the sweet bird of song from the wonderful country on the other side of the Atlantic."

A complimentary dinner was given at the Hotel Victoria on Wednesday evening by John Moser of London to O. R. Johnson, the retiring Vice-Consul to London of the United States Consul-General New, and other well-known Americans and Englishmen were present. James W. Weight, a prominent young Eng-lish engineer, sailed for New York to-day to found the mining town of Caritsle in Cumber and county. Tennessee.

THE UPRISING IN HONDURAS.

Gen. Bogran and a Small Porce Fighting

the Insurgents. LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, Nov. 15, via Galveston.-President Bogran, who was driven from Tegucigaloa by the insurgents under Gen. Longino Sanchez, on the evening of the 9th inst, retired with a few followers to a small own named Tamara, thirty-six miles north of Tegucigalpa. There he was joined by detachments of troops from Santa Barbara and Comavagua. With these reenforcements he set out on his return to Tegucigalpa, arriving there with 400 men on the night of the 12th.

there with 400 men on the night of the 12th. Next morning he was joined by Gen. Bardales, from Amarala, with 200 men.

Gen. Panchez has caused two of the members of President Bogran's Cabinet to be shot. One of the executive Ministers was Simon Martinez. Gen. Sanchez has been worsted in several engagements, in one encounter President Bogran carrying the heights of La Leona by assault and capturing three pieces of artillery. The insurgent General has been driven into San Francisco.

tillery. The insurgent General has been driven into San Francisco.

Honduras in general is quiet, though the sympathies of the people are with President Hogran. San Salvador maintains a neutral positiou, but in case of interference by any outside country will enter a vigorous protest.

DISCIPLINE BEGINSING.

Col. Biles is Not on the Side That's Being

Disciplined, Either. The committee consisting of N. A. Prentiss Dr. P. H. Murphy, and Thomas H. Brown, appointed to investigate the charges of disloyalty to the Republican organization of the Eleventh Assembly district preferred against ex-Alderman James G. McMurray, Charles W. Anderson, colored, Charles A. Malloy, and Samuel Williamson, met in the Equitable building yesterday afternoon. The committee were aided by Lawyer J. S. Smith. McMurray and Malloy were not present, but they and Mr. Williamson were represented by Robert

Mr. Williamson were represented by Robert Breckenridge.

Mr. Breckenridge filed a protest on the grounds that his clients had not received copies of the charges against them. Delay was refused and the case of Samuel Williamson was called. By advice of counsel Mr. Williamson refused to say whether he was a member of the Republican organization or not. He denied that he had worked for William Miner Lawrence, the Tammany candidate for Assemblyman in the Eleventh district, but said that he had worked hard for the Republican nominee, W. N. Hoag.

Areporter present testified that he had heard Williamson speak at a meeting in favor of Hoog, when such a proceeding, in face of the opposition of those present, required considerable.

opposition of those present, required considerable "nerve."

Charles W. Anderson, a prominent colored politician, who is an internal revenue agent, testified for himself that he worked hard for Hoag, not so much for Hoag personally as for a Republican United States Sepator. The further hearing was postponed until 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

NO FISTICUPES IN THIS COURT.

The Judge Declared that He Beally Would Not Stand It.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 .- "Gentlemen, gentlemen this must stop or I will have to punish you. If ou want to fight, go out on the street, but you can't do it hera. If you don't want to go outdoors, I can accommodate you right in my room, and send a balliff in there, and you can ight it out to your hearts' content."

room, and send a balliff in there, and you can fight it out to your hearts' content."

That is what Judge Frank Baker said this morning to three very angry attorneys. They were arguing on the now historical case of Samuel Burkwitz against the old-time Board of Trade firm of Schwartz & Lester. The plaintiff was a customer of the defendant, and he sued Schwartz & Lester for the loss of almost \$1,000.000, which he claimed he drooped in various speculative transactions on the Board of Trade. These deals occurred in the early eightles, and the suit was brought in 1884. Judge Rogers sustained a demurrer to the declaration and said it was not worth the paper it was written on, and that the Court did not have jurisdiction. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal overruled Judge Rodgers's decision and sent the case back for reinstatment. The case was on the call in Judge Baker's court last Tuesday, and was dismissed on motion of the defendant's attorney. To-day the other side made a motion to coinstate, and the discussion between the lawyers grew very personal, whereupon the Judge interfered with the above remarks. Finally the Court reinstated the case on the trial call, and it will come up for argument on demurrer Monday morning.

CORNELIUS BRUTN'S INSANTIT.

He Placed \$21,000 in Bonds in Bis Law

yer's Hunds to Carry on His Buit. KINGSTON, Nov. 15.-The case of the confine ment of Cornelius Bruyn of this city in the insane asylum at Middletown continues to excite interest here, and the result of the steps taken to secure his release are anxiously awaited. That he is on good terms with his relatives in this city is evidenced by a letter received by his cousin. Charles D. Bruyn, the President of the Ulster County National Bank, written by Cornelius since his confinement at Middle town. He writes that Howe & Hummel of New York city have \$21,000 in bonds of his, and requests that they deliver the bonds over to his quests that they deliver the bonds over to his brother. He refers to a slander suit brought in his behalf, and says it was the only course he could have taken to vindicate his character. He says that he placed the bonds in the hands of the lawyers to be used in carrying on the suit, and also because he leared the defendant might attach it. The signifer suit which Cornelius refers to he directed Howe & Hummel to bring against an aunt of his wile who had meddled in his family affairs, and who, he says, had circulated stories which caused the officers to suspect him of being "Jack the kinper."

A despatch received to-day from Dr. Talcott, the superintendant of the Siste Homosopathic Hospital at Middletown, says that Cornelius is guiet and improving. His brother will visit him to-morrow, and accompany him before Judge O'Brien on Monday. Senator Linson has been retained by the relatives here.

Gen. Boulanger Going to Egypt. Paris. Nov. 15.-Gen. Boulanger will spend the winter in Egypt. He will return to the sland of Jersey in the spring to take charge of he management of a daily newspaper which will be published in Paria.

Pastest Trains in the World.
The Reyal Bine Line trains between New York. Philosishia, Saltimora, and Washington, via Jersey Central, teading, and R. and G. are not enty the fastest trains a the world, but their equipment is the dinest ever built ind embraces all the Saviese and applianoes to secure aristy and comfort that are known to the car builder's rit Vestibuled cars, protected by Fullman's anti telecoping device and based by Jean and lighted by intendigen. Station foot of Liberty at.—480.

E. & W. "The Sheehone Celler" E. & W. Our trade mark on your collars or cuffs denotes perPARNELL AND MRS. O'SHEA.

THEY MAKE NO REPLY TO THE CHARGES OF THE WOMAN'S HUSBAND.

The Case, It is Expected, Will be Decided in Favor of Mr. O'Shea, and Parnell Will Have to Pay Costs-The News Makes a Great Sepantion-Rumors that Paraell Will Resign the Irish Leadership in Paritnment and that Sexton Will Succeed Him - Remarkable Statement Made by the Accusing Husband.

LONDON, Nov. 15.-The trial of the O'Shea divorce case opened in the Divorce Court this orning. A large audience was present. Mn Justic Butt presided. A appelal jury had been impanelled to try the case. Sir Edward Clarke. and Mesers, Inderwick, Lewis, and Coward appeared for Capt. O'Shea; Messrs. Lockwood and Pritchard for Mrs. O'Shea, and Mr. McCall for Mrs. Steele, sister of Mrs. O'Shea, against whom there is a counter charge of adultery with Capt. O'Shea. Mr. Parnell, the co-respondent, was not represented by counsel. Capt. O'Shea was seated in

front of Mr. Inderwick.

Mr. Coward opened the case for the petitioner. He said that as he understood the case the respondent denied that she had committed adultery, as did also the co-respondent. The respondent, he said, in addition to her denial, further alleged that the petitioner had connived at her adultery; had willingly separated himself from her, and was guilty of unreasonable delay in bringing the action against her. Mr. Lockwood, for the respondent, said that

he did not intend to cross-examine any of the witnesses called for the petitioner. He would not call any witnesses on behalf of Mrs. O'Shea or take any part in the proceedings. Sir Edward Clarke of counsel for O'Shea said Mr. Lockwood's announcement had seriously altered the position, now that neither

part in the case. Mr. Justice Butt here remarked: "The sit uation is quite new to me," and asked: "Does any one appear for Mr. Parnell?" 'I have inquired," responded Sir Edward, but find that no one appears for him. It is

Mr. Parnell nor Mrs. O'shea would take any

therefore an undefended case." Continuing, he said that, in the interest of his client and in view of the remarkable pleadings, it would be necessary to prove the peti doner's case by sufficient evidence. The petition for a divorce, he said, was filed in Decem ber last Mr. Parnell had then put in a simple denial of the charge of adultory. Mrs. O'Shea did not content berself with a denial, but made counter charges against her husband, alleging that he had committed adultery with a number of different persons, including her own sister, Mrs. Steele. She also charged him with

tery for a period extending over a series of years.

The plea almost amounted to a confession of adultery. The husband was cruelly annoyed at the defendant's charges, but he (Clarke) would be able absolutely to disprove every possible suggestion against him. He could show that the charge of connivance was groundless: that when O'Shea first heard of the intimacy between his wife and Parnell he challenged Parnell to fight a duel on the Continent. That continuous acts of adultery had been committed by the respondent and correspondent would be placed beyond doubt. Witnesses would prove that while the respondent was visiting in Bedford square she was visited by Parnell, who went under the name of Smith. At another house he visited her as Mr. Stuart. On one occasion he had to escape by a balcony to avoid detection by O'Shea.

The respondent and Mr. Parnell, Sir Edward maintained, had actually lived together at Eastbourne and Brockley. Mr. Parnell, he said, could not face the evidence. He allowed a judgment to go by default, because he dared not so into the witness box. The oriminal law bad terrors for some teople whom moral law could not but he did not wonder at Mr. Parnell's refusal to answer the charges of faithlessness and falsehood and betrayal of the friendship of the man who was trusting him. Capt. O'Shea, stood for Parliament in 1880. He was then introduced to Mr. Parnell, who dined with him and Mrs. O'Shea, Mrs. Steele heing one of the party. Nothing excited Capt. O'Shea's suspicion, until 1881, when Mr. Parnell visited the respondent at Eltham, His annoyance over Mr. Parnell's approaches to his wife led tapt. O'Shea to send the challenge to Mr. Parnell.

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nell visited the respondent at Etham. His annoyance over Mr. Parnell's approaches to his wife led Capt. O'Shea to send the challenge to Mr. Parnell.

Mrs. Siecle saw Parnell, who assured her that there was no ground for jealous suspicions. O'Shea wrote to Parnell, and the latter replied that he had answered through the assurances he had given Mrs. Steele. Afterward affectionate relations between O'Shea and his wife were continued, and Parnell was again invited to Etham. In 1882, after Parnell had been released from Kilmainham jail, he renewed his visits to Etham, and almost habitually slept there. Parnell used to drive from Parliament to Etham, and Mrs. O'Shea would go down stairs to meet him when he arrived. Sometimes she slept away from the house when Parnell was not there.

Capt. O'Shea wrote to his wife remonstrating against these visits, and eleclaring his intention of vacating his seat in Parliament. Furious scenes occurred between him and his wife. On one occasion he had found a portmanteau belonging to Mr. Parnell at his house and carried it off, throwing it out of a railway station.

The same night an angry scene occurred between O'Shea and his wife, and the former, leaving Wanherst Lodge, where they were staying, walked to London. The following day he went to Mrs. Steele's house and told her of what had happened. It was then he challenged Parnell, but the quarrel was arranged through Mrs. Steele's assurances. In April, 1883, Mrs. O'Shea and her family went to reside in Bedford square, Brighton. Her husband used to go there from time to time. When he was not there a strange gentleman was a constant visitor. Mrs. Dawson, who kept the house, and two servants would tell the jury who the stranger was, and would prove that the jair were sometimes locked in Mrs. O'Shea's bedroom together.

were sometimes locked in Mrs. O'Shea's bedroom together.
At another house Parnell also visited the respondent. He was careful always to keep out of the way of O'Shea, escaping by way of a back baleony to avoid the Capitain, and afterward going to the front of the house and presenting himself as having just arrived.
O'Shea went abroad ill, and during his absence Parnell lived at Eitham Humore reached O'Shea sobout his wife and Parnell, and he wrote to Mrs. O'Shea for an explanation. He also wrote to Parnell, saying:
"You have behaved very bally to cause scandal by your continued visits."
To this Parnell replied:
"I don't know any resson or any cause for scandal."
Mrs. O'Shea also wrote to her husband, point-

To this Parnell replied:

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Mrs. O'Shea also wrote to her husband, pointing out that the children's chance of inheriting the property of their aunt. Mrs. Woods, would be damaged by a scandal. This occurred in 1884. O'Shea's suspicions were lulled asleep, and the pair seemed more confident as to what they could do at Eitham. In 1885 three borses, President. Dictator. and Home Rule, were bought. The first was Parnell's hack, the second was the respondent's and the last was an old hack for common use. about the fate of which." Sir Andrew added with malicious humor, I don't know anything." After that a new room was built for Parnell, with access to theirsepondent's boudoir.

In 1886 a paragraph in the papers described a carriage accident that happened to Parnell at Eitham. O'Shea saw the paragraph and telegraphed to his wife asking her its meaning. Her reply which was couched in affectionate terms, said: "I haven't the slightest idea what it means unless it is intended to get a rise out of you. It has been made up by Healy and company. It is better hot to retainate, for it is as fighting with a sweep—you are sure to get dirty."

The also sent her husband a letter which she alleged she had received from Parnell, which was false and invented. That letter was concocted pursly for the purpose of being shown to O'Shea. In it Parnell wrote that he had a couple of horses at Berley out at grass, and that he was sorry if any annovance had been caused by the paragraph. It would be shown that Parnel slept at Eitham that night. He was in a brougham when the necident occurred. Afterward the respondent and Parnell want to the stables and removed the horses and harness, lest O'Shea should come home and see them.

and harness, lest O'bhes should come home and see thom.

Bir Edward next told of a scene that occurred at Carlsbad while O'Bhes was staying there. A lady, who was reading a paper, began to read aloud a paragraph in which O'Bhes's name appeared when suddenly she stammered, and was unable to proceed, and sverybody, of course, became curious. The paragraph referred to the immoral relations of the respondent and i's nell during the absence of her husband. O'Bhes wrote to his wife mentioning the incident, and telling how the paper narrated the story of rarnell's subsyrban retreat with his Aspasis at Eltham, and how he had put the best face on things by exclaim-

ing against the introduction of the worst fea-tures of American politics into English public

Sir. Edward here read a series of letters which passed between O'Shea and his wife respecting the terms of the arrangement they desired to make for the sake of their children. O'Shea alviesd his wife to consuit her brothers. Sir Evelyn Wood and Charles Wood, and expressed a desire to avoid anything unpeasant in order not to harm the children. He demanded, however, that she should not see Parnell.

expressed a desire to avoid anything unbeasant in order not to harm the children. He demanded, however, that she should not see Parnell.

Another paragraph appearing in a Brighton local paper to the effect that Parnell was staying with Mrs. O'Shea at Eastbourne with her husband's knowledge, O'Shea wrote to his wife concerning the story. She replied that she knew nothing of Parnell's movements. O'Shea always received specific denials of this kind. Scon afterward O'Shea returned to London and met his son, who, unwilling to cause trouble, told his father that Parnell was not at Eltham. The son himself, although making his statement, took action with the result that the respondent gave her son an undertaking not to have Parnell at Eltham.

How utterly untrue were her de larations to her husband that she knew nothing of Parnell's movements. For nineteen weeks in 1886 they occupied a house together in St. John's road, Eastbourne. After this they occupied another house in Stavely road, Eastbourne, at which Campbell, Parnell's secretary, was a visitor. This occurred before November. 1886, after the respondent's promise to her son that a new course would be adopted. A gentleman calling himself Fox went to the office of a house orgent and engaged a house in Tre illion street, Brockley. The gentleman afterward changed his name to Clement Preston. This man was Parnell. Mrs. O'Shea was frequently at the house, calling herself the sister of the occupant. The house was within easy distance of Eltham.

The next house was taken by Mrs. O'Shea at York Terrace, liegests Park. She gave as references Clement Preston of Brockley liaunfterland Mr, Parnell of the House of Common—two gentlemen in one. These facts proved that the pair concealed their intimacy to the last, and cleared O'Shea of the charge of connivance. The respondent and Parnell used this house together Irom 1887 until 1889, she calling herself the sister of Clement Preston. All this would be proved in evidence and would surely enable the jury to return a verdict that w

1881. Mrs. O'Shea gave me assurances to such an extent that there was a reconciliation. I was convinced by Mrs. Steele that there was nothing wrong.

The arrest and confinement of Mr. Parnell took piace after that. As on his release he was not in good heaith I invited him to Eltham. Mrs. O'Shea after that went to Bedford square. Brighton, I did not know Mr. Parnell visited her there. I had a house some time after in Medias terrace, Brighton, but I certainly did not know that Mr. Parnell visited or slept in that bouse.

"In 1884 I was in Lisbon. On my return I heard vague rumors that Parnell had been seen in Eltham. I wrote to Parnell, who answered denying that there was any ground for the scandal that there was any truth in the rumors then prevailing. In the spring of 1885 I was in Spain, and in the autumn of that year I and my wife were at Margate. After that I went to Ireland and saw Parnell. Then followed the general election. I first stood for the Exchange Division of Liversoo and afterward for Galway. I was opposed by Mr. Hea y and Mr. Biggar. I heard statements about Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea during the contests. I remonstrated with my wife, but she said her acquaintance with Parnell was for political purposes."

Mr. Inderwick—Did Mrs. O'Shea tell you anything about Mr. Parnell?

Witness—Yes; she told me that she knew that he had been secretly married.

The witness, continuing, said: "At that time F had po idea that Parnell was acconstant time F had po idea that Parnell was acconstant time F had po idea that Parnell was acconstant

Witness—Yes; she told me that she knew that he had been secretly married.

The witness, continuing, said: "At that time I had no idea that Parnell was a constant visitor at Eltham. After that some paragraphs appeared in the papers about Mr. Parnell's visita to Eltham and I wrote expressing annoyance at the circumstance. I never knew that Parnell had horses at Eltham until I was told so by my son. There was a conversation about taking criminal proceedings against the newspapers, but as it was thought that would only make the scandal worse the idea was abandoned. I simply wrote to the editors about the matter. After that I went to Carlsbad I believed Mrs. O'Shea was living at the Queen's Hotel, Eastbourne. After I returned from Carlsbad Igot a letter from my wife in reference to the paragraphs which had appeared in the newspapers. I suggested that she should consult Mr Evelyn Wood, and wrote that she should directly or indirectly take the opportunity of seeing Mr. Parnell.

"Afterward I saw a paragraph to the effect the Persel had hear director." Evertured.

"Afterward I saw a paragraph to the effect that Parnell had been staying at Eastbourne with Mra O'bhea. I immediately wrote her. I had no notion my wife had taken a house at Lastbourne. Some time after that my son showed me a paragraph saying that Parnell had been at Eitham. I showed this paragraph to Parnell. He was much annoyed. The editors of one or two papers were written to and contradictions were inserted. In April, 1887, I received a letter from my son Gerald. On April 15 I saw Mrs. O'Shea and had a long and painful interview with her. I showed her my son's letter.

15 I saw Mrs. O'Shea and had a long and paniful interview with her. I showed her my son's
letter.

The letter referred to was then read by Mr.
Inderwick. It communicated matters relative
to the visit of Parnell to Mrs. O'Shea. The
writer said he had heard the voice o' that
awful scoundrel, Parnell." talking to the dog.
He further said he should have liked to have
knecked him down, but he did not wish to upset his mother, who had told him that Parnell
had only come to dinner and would soon he
gone. "Perhaps." the letter continued, "I
ought to have kicked him. You, however,
know more about these things than I do. But
if you wish me to kick him it shall be done on
the first opportunity.

Winess continued: "I knew nothing about
Parnell's horses being placed in the stables. I
did not know of my wife living in Regent's
Park. After that I heard that Parnell had been
filed a petition for divorce."

Mr. Inderwick—There is a serious charge
against you as regards Mrs. Steele. Is there
any truth in that charge? Or is it as absolutely
and entirely untrue as are the other charges
against you.

Witness—Yes. certainly: they are all en-

against you?
Witness—Yes. certainly: they are all entirely false.
There was no cross-examination and Capt.
O'Shea left the witness box. Two photographs of Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were then hand-

of Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were then handed in as evidence.

Harriet Bull, who was formerly in the service of Mrs. Dawson of Bedford square, Brighton, was the next witness. She remembered Mrs. O'Shea staying there some five or six years ago. O'Shea came there, as did also another gentleman whom she identified by a photograph as Mr. Parnell. He would come every day and at all times.

U.—What happened when he came? A.—The children used to go out for drives. Nobody else would be in the house.

O.—How long would they be together? A.—

Q.—How long would they be together? A.— For hours. He usually stayed till II o'clock at night. This was a frequent occurrence. On one occasion Mrs. O'Shea was out late with one occasion Mrs. O'Shea was out late with the gentleman.

Q.—Did that gentleman ever sleep in the house? A.—Yes, one night.

Q.—Was Mr. O'Shea in the house on that night? A.—No.

Q.—Did Mrs. O'Shea and the gentleman drive out together? A.—Yes.

Q.—How did the gentleman enter the house?

A.—He used to let himself in.

Q.—Do you recollect on one occasion going to Mrs. O'Shea's tedfoom to speak to her? A.—Yes; I heard voices. I tried the door and found it locked.

th locked.

Caroline Pethers, a widow residing in Cheltenham, was the next witness. She testified that toward the end of 1883 she was caretaker of a house at West Brighton, which she let to Captain and Mrs. O'Shea. Two or three days after the family arrived a gontieman appeared, whom she identified as Parnell. He went by the name of Charles Siewart. He sometimes called when O'Shea was there. He used to drive out with Mrs. O'Shea in the night time. They were together in the dining room for several hours together on one occasion with the doors locked. They were in other rooms with the doors locked. They were in other rooms with the doors locked. They were in other rooms with the man anybody with her. Parnell slept frequently at the house when O'Shea was not there. He was in the drawing room one time with Mrs. O'Shea, with the door locked, when O'Shea rang the front door bell. Parnell secaned from the house and then went to the front door, rang the bell, and asked to see O'Shea. He did not escape by the stairs. There was a baleony outside the window, and there were two rope fire secapes in the bouse. (Laughter.) Witness saw Mrs. O'Shea once go upstairs, pull down the blind, and go into Parnell's bedroom.

The Court here adjourned the case until locked. Caroline Pethers, a widow residing in Chel-

The Court here adjourned the case until Monday.

The rejusal of Mrs. O'Sheato make any defence in the action for divorce brought arisinst her by her bushand, and the failure of Mr. Parnell to appear in court to rejute the charges against him have coused an immense sensation. The utter collapse of the defence is tantamount to an acknowledgment of

guilt to the court, and will result in Mr. Par-nell being condemned to pay the costs of the divorce proceedings.

The Dublin Express says that Mr. Parnell has informed several of the most prominent men in the frish Parliamentary party that he will not lead the party in Parliament during the coming season.

coming season.

Mr. Sexton has been appointed to move in Parliament the Parnellite amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. This implies that he will lead the Parnellites during the absence of their chief.

The news from London that both Mrs. O'Shea and Mr Parnell, as co-respondent had failed to put in a defence in the divorce suit brought against Mrs. O'Shea by Capt. O'Shea, was taken to Mr. John Dillon and Mr. T. D. Gill by a Sun reporter last evening. Both said they must refuse to discuss Mr. Parnell's private affairs. Another despatch was shown to Mr. Dillon stating that the Dublin Express said that Mr. Parnell had informed several of the most prominent men in the Irish Parliamentary party that he would not lead the party in Parliament this winter.

"The Dublin Express," said Mr. Dillon, "is the Unionist organ in Ireland, and no reliance can be placed in any of its statements as far as they refer to Mr. Parnell's intertions or to those of any of our party. The statement is utterly without foundation, to the best of my knowledge."

DEFAULTING BANK TELLER,

He Lost \$10,000 of the Bank's in Wall Street Speculation,

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15,-Teller Julius E. Smith of the Merchants' National Bank of this city is a defaulter to the amount of \$10,000. The noney was taken by him from the bank funds from time to time during the two years prior to 1887, and the fact was concealed by carrying forward a false balance on the certificate ac count. Recently it was discovered that the amount of the outstanding certificates was about \$20,000, exceeding the amount entered on the bank ledger by \$10,000. Mr. Smith confessed to President Hubbs that he had appro-priated the money and lost it in Wall street

reseed to President Hubbs that he had appropriated the money and loat it in Wall street speculation.

President Hubbs made the complaint to-day before Recorder Putman, and a warrant was issued for Smith's arrest. He is out of town, naving gone to St. Johnsville on Friday. Mr. Smith has no property, and has given no bonds to the bank. The surplus of the institution, \$15,000, is ample to protect the stockholders against los. The specific offence with which Smith is charred is grand larceny in the first degree, and the punishment is imprisonment for not less than five years and not more than ion years in State prison. Mr. Smith is about 45 years old, and has a wife and five children. He came here from St. Johnsville, and was teller of the Merchants' Bank seven years from the time it opened until it went into liquidation. Since that time he has been assistant cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, but took no money from that institution. He had the esteem and confidence of the entire community. He was the liepublican candidate for Treasurer of Montgomery county in 1837.

NO BUICIDE FOR MR. FEAREY.

A Rumor Caused by Dressing an Injured Arm with Chloroterm Liniment,

Jabez Fearey, the Newark manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, has been sick at Matawan, N. J., since Wednesday, and yesterday a story was published that he had attempted suicide. Mr. Fearey is a vigorous and strong-minied veteran of the war, in which he lost an arm, and suicide is the last thing that would enter his mind. He tried to send a tele gram bome to tell his friends of his plight, but a boy who was sent to the telegraph office with the message pocketed the money and de-

the message pocketed the money and destroyed the message.

Mr. Fearey slipped during the rain on Wednesday, and falling down an embankment injured the stump of his arm. He dressed it with chloroform limiment and it is said that the presence of the drug in his room gave rise to the story of suicide. Mr. Fearey is one of the most prominent figures in Newark, and naturally his friends were alarmed about him when he had absented himself from business for two days without sending word to his partners or his family. His wife and his brother are with him almost constantly, and he is rapidly recovering his health.

The Petition Against Denel.

A petition, drawn up by Lawyer Richard S. Newcombo and signed by many prominent members of the New York bar, was mailed last evening to Judges Blatchford. Wallace, and Lacombe of the Circuit Court of the United States. It calls attention to Commissioner Deuel's arbitrary and illegal conduct on Nov. 4. and asks for an inquiry. Among the lawyers who signed the petition were Everett P. Wheeler. John M. Bowers. Thomas P. Wickes. Nathaniel Myer, and Charles Donehue.

Another Rullroad Crush on Long Island. Friday was a bad day for market trains on the Long Island Ratiroad. The Babylon way train wrecked one at Jamaica early in the morning, and at ten o'clock that same night an incoming market train dashed into the rear of the Port Jefferson freight train on a sharp curve at Hicksville. The latter train had pulled off on a siding to discharge some freight. The rear end of the train extended back on the main track. The markot train is usually be hind time, and the men in charge of the freight neglected to display any signal.

The sharp curve prevented the engineer of the market train from seeing far shead. The locomotive plunged into the rear of the freight train, knocking off its own smoke stack and throwing several of the cars of the freight train from the track. It took several hours to clear away the wreck.

Fatal Accident on the B. and O.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15 .- The fast west-bound express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad jumped the track six miles east of Clarksburg. Va., at 1 o'clock this morning and collider with a sleeper of a working train. The cars were wrecked and the track torn up for hundreds of yards. In the working train James Floyd and J. D. Armstrong, the bosses, were fatally hurt. In the postal car Clerk Charles bean, deorge Henry, and William Borden were seriously hurt. The loss to the railroad company is very beavy.

Australian Strikers Defeated.

MELDOURNE. Nov. 15.—The seamen, stewards, and wharfmen, who have been on strike for several months, have given up the struggle and resumed work.

The Weather.

An extensive high barometer area prevails in the West, extending from the Pacific coast east to the Mis-sinsippl River, and from Mexico to the British posses-tions, with the centre of greatest pressure at Denver. The high pressure in the East is moving off the Atntic coast, giving place to a storm which is in a stage of development in the lake region. Another storm is approaching from Manitoba. The cyclone in the Eastern Gulf has moved to the

westward. At Universion the barometer reads the low-est, showing the cyclose to have a tendency te ap-proach the coast west of the Misslashpir River. Heavy rain has fallen on the South Atlantic and Guif coasts and in the lower Mississippi valley, and light rai

in the Ohio valley and the lake regions.

Yair weather continues west of the ninety seventh
parallel. Elsewhere the weather is threatening. The highest Government temperature yesterday was

io": lowest, 40"; humidity averaged 50 per cent ; light Monday fair and colder.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tau Sur 1888, 18 Q 45° 48° 8.50 P. M 45° 40° U.P. M 45° 40° 9 P. M 45° 62° 12 Mid

For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, rain; m change in temperature; winds becoming northwesterly For Mussachusetts, Shode Island, Connecticut, an

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, light rain; slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey; winds becoming north westerly.

For Tennessee, Kentucky, western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, western Kew York, and Ohia, rain; coster;

"Y. & S." Stick Licerice

Mondquarters for Fura A. Jackel, Il East 19th st., Bear Broadway, __den

ias a world-wide reputdition for superioriy.---

BARINGS RESCUED.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Bank of England and Rothschilds Step In.

A \$55,000.000 GUARANTEE FUND

This was the Central Spot of Weakness in the World's Money Centra.

NEW YORK STARTLED AT FIRST.

Prices Fell Beavily at the Very News That the Great Firm Had Been in Difficulty-A Rapid Recovery on Large Buying Orders and an Improved Bank States ment - Monday Will blow How We Stand-The Bank Presidents Meet and Say Things Look Better-Examination of the Mechanies' and Traders' Condition by the Clearing House-That Buck All Right-Atchison Raided in Boston,

So much of a sensational character has been printed about Wall street the last ten days that the statement that the financial community was startled yesterday for the first time may seem surprising to many people. Yet that is the fact. There has been a great deal of suppressed excitement in and about the Stock Exchange ever since the election, and there have been develor ments, notably the collapse of the North American Company, a speculative blind pool, which drarged a stock brokerage firm down with it, that have served to make life in Wall street more interesting then usual. But when the news came from London yesterday morning that the great commercial house of Baring Brothers & by a syndicate formed by the Bank of England. a very large proportion of the people who deal in stocks experienced a decided shock. The fact that the firm had been guaranteed for three years by the syndicate referred to did not for the moment seem to carry much weight. To tell the truth, a great many people appeared to lose their heads for about an hour. during which period they played havoc with the prices of stocks.

Without being conscious of it. Wail street has been discounting the misfortunes of Baring Brothers & Co. for two months past, and more particularly during the last week. The undertakings of the Barings in the Argentine Republic have been the talk of the financial world ever since the were made. and it has been freely predicted, especially since the collapse of enterprise and speculation in that part of South America, that all of the large foreign houses, including the Barings, would have to pay dearly for their South American ventures. Until recently, however, very few people suspected that so old and conservative a concern as the Barings had been betrayed by errors of judgment into making ventures that jeoparded its credit. Such proves to have been the case.

THE DANK OF ENGLAND TO THE RESCUE.

It appears that the concern in spite of its enormous capital and resources and practically unlimited credit, has been strained for several months past. At the close of business on Thursday, Nov. 6, the firm came to the conclusion that it was impossible to continue business. They at once notified the Bank of England, and the governors of that institution immediately set to work to avert a crisis. Their first step was to raise the bank's minimum rate of discount on the following day, which was Friday. It will be remembered that that step created much surprise here and exerted an unfavorable effect upon the stock market, for as a rule any senge in the bank rate is made o which is the regular meeting day of the governors. The object of the advance was to attract money, and particularly specie, to London, in order to strengthen the financial situation there. With the view of further increasing its own cash resources, the bank borrowed three million pounds sterling, or \$15,009,000 in gold from the Bank of France, which has the largest supply of gold of any of the Government banks of Europe. During the last few days this gold has been going into the bank at the rate of about \$5,000,000 a day.

While these preparations were being made. the Governors of the bank, many of whom are nambers of leading private banking houses, undertook to form a syndicate for the purpose of guaranteeing the aggregate obligations of the Barings. That work was completed on Friday, and a formal announcement of the matter was made yesterday morning. TERMS OF THE \$55,000,000 GUARANTEE.

A special despatch to THE SUN from London SAYS: The circular issued by the Bank of England to the syndicate was confidential, and

sannot be obtained for the public information. The crisis has been tided over, and the Bank of England will make no public statement." This action averts the insolvency of the firm and enables it to liquidate its Argentine republic ventures at its leisure, or rather as a narket may develop for them. The condition

of the firm is briefly stated to be as follows: Its total liabilities are estimated at £15,000,-000, or about \$75,000,000, while the assets of the firm, at their present depreciated value, show a surplus of £4,000,-000, or \$20,000,000. The guarantee syndicate has subscribed a fund of £11,000,-000, or \$55,000,000. The Bank of England subscribed £7,000,000 and private bankers £4,000,000. The private bankers are Girn. Mills & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Boss & Co., C. J. Hambro, the Bethschilds, and the Raphaels. It should not be inferred that this vast amount of money is going to be naid in to the house of Barine Brothers & Co., but that concern will be fushished from time to time with whatever money it needs to meet maturing obligations, drafts, and other demands for which it has become responsible, and it will turn over its assets as security for the loans. The guarantee syndicate is for three years, it being estimated that within that period the concern can be liquidated.

EXTRAORDINARY PLUCTUATIONS IN WALLSTREET. The first news of this important transaction came to hand on Friday night, but definite information was not obtainable until yesterday morning, when a number of private cables were received on Wall street, and others by the news agencies. The credit of giving the Street at large exact information about the matter belongs to Dow, Jones & Co., the financial news agents. Their first bulletin was sent out just at the opening of business. For a few minutes the news did not have much effect, as the London market for American securities was about 1 per cent, above the prices made at the close of fueiness here on Friday. Besides, the foreign arbitrage houses were heavy buyers of stocks. These two circumstances would ordinarily have had a reassuring effect, but the street though it has been gradually educated up to the idea that serious trouble was impending in London has had no idea that a house of the magnitude and strongth of Baring Brothers & Co. was involved. As the figures relating to the firm's atlairs, as well as the amount of the guarantee subscription were made public the street seems to have had a sudden appreciation of the calamity that had been averted, which, for half as hour at least, produced quite as bed as don market for American securities was about